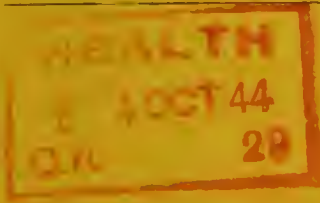




BLAYDON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1943.

SWALWELL,
A. A. FLETCHER & SON, GENERAL PRINTERS, FOUNDRY LANE,
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Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—

HENRY RUSSELL, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

TAYLOR P. VEITCH, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

GEORGE E. RENWICK, M.S.I.A.

WILSON JOYCE, M.S.I.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
BLAYDON,
AUGUST, 1944.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Blaydon Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my First Annual Report, as your Medical Officer of Health.

My appointment began in December and therefore only a small part of the work for the year 1943 came under my supervision and I have to thank the staff of the Health Department for the assistance they were always ready to give me.

In an effort to infuse a little life into dead figures, I have included, for comparison, figures from other areas and made a short review of the past 25 years. This will help to remove any complacency we may feel in our progress.

My thanks are due to the Surveyor, Rating Department, and the various Nursing Associations, for information given to me. My special thanks are due to Miss Todd and her assistants who have given great assistance, in the campaign against Diphtheria and Scabies.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

Area.

This has remained at 9,274 acres since the settlement of boundaries in 1936. Previous to this year it was 9,314 acres.

Present density of population per acre — 3·08.

Highest estimated density per acre (in 1925) — 3·96.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of our civilian population for the year is 28,500, showing a continued reduction.

At the 1911 census the population stood at 31,148.

„	1921	„	„	33,650.
„	1931	„	„	32,263.

This showed the first sign of the decline in our population which probably began with the disputes in the colliery districts and the general slump, both factors causing a migration southwards, mostly of our younger workers. This downward tendency in our population has been continuous since, although we showed natural increases of births over deaths in each year.

Number of inhabited houses — 8,351 — giving a density of persons per houses of 3·4.

This compares with the 1921 figure of 6,282 which gave a density of persons per house of 5·3.

Rateable Valuable	...	...	£118,252
Estimated produce of 1d. Rate	...		£436
In 1921 a 1d. Rate produced	...		£880

Industries of the District.

These are chiefly Coal Mining and Agriculture.

Physical Features.

Hilly area, Blaydon and Rowlands Gill lie low, Winlaton and Chopwell high.

Unemployment.

The figures for 1943 are, for reasons of security, not available. The last known figure (for 1941) is 129, compared with 1,268 in 1939.

Vital Statistics for the year 1943.

Births.

Total Births	...	...	422.	211 M.	211 F.
Total Legitimate Births			402.	199 M.	203 F.
Total Illegitimate Births			20.	12 M.	8 F.
Total Still Births...	...		19.	11 M.	8 F.

This gives a birth rate of 14·8 per 1,000 population compared with 18·35 for the County, and 16·5 for England and Wales. Births have reached a low record and have steadily declined from 1,127 in 1920, to 625 in 1930, and 477 in 1940. The birth rate has fallen from 31·5 in 1914, and this is the first year that the birth rate has been lower than that for England and Wales. This decline has gone on (all over England) since 1870. At first the population continued to increase at the same rate because of the tremendous fall in death rates, especially of children. In my opinion this decline in birth rate is our most difficult social problem. The Registrar General estimated that the population of Great Britain would reach its maximum (47 - 48 million) between 1941 - 1961; after this he predicted a fall which would become more and more rapid if there was no change in our present reproduction rate. This is now 9·7% less than required to maintain our population. The proportion of people in the higher age groups will increase and in the course of time the country may become a Home for the Aged.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

27 children (16 male and 11 female) died before reaching their first birthday, giving an infantile rate of 63·9 per 1,000 live births, 9 of these deaths were due to prematurity and congenital malformations. This rate compares with 66 for the County and 49 for England and Wales.

Two children under 2 years died from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, giving a rate of 4·7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 5·3 for England and Wales.

We have made tremendous progress in the reduction of infantile mortality, which has dropped from 201 per 1,000 in 1901, when one child in five died in its first year. This reduction has been brought about by improved sanitary conditions and housing, better education, and of course, by medical progress. To show how far we still have to go I will quote the figures for New York, which with its population of nearly 8 million, is the largest urban unit for which figures are available. In 1943 the infantile mortality rate was 30·2 and it was even less in 1942. Similar low figures occur in most of our dominions.

Maternal Mortality.

One maternal death occurred in 1943 under the heading of Puerperal Sepsis. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 2·37 per 1,000 live births, compared with 2·8 for the County and 2·29 for England and Wales. There has been a big decline since the introduction of the sulphonamide group of drugs. In 1938 the maternal mortality rate was 5·89.

Deaths.

Total Deaths ... 326. 184 M. 142 F.

This gives a death rate of 11·44 per 1,000 population, compared with 12·72 for the County and 12·1 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death were:—

Heart Disease 73, Cancer 46.

The average number of deaths from Cancer for the years 1919 - 21 was 25.

The average number of deaths from Cancer for the years 1940 - 43 was 44.

The average number of deaths from Cardio-vascular Disease for the years 1919 - 22 was 50.

The average number of deaths from Cardio-vascular Disease for the years 1940 - 43 was 115.

The really great increases in the certified causes of death have occurred among the chronic diseases of later life, chiefly in Cancer and in that heterogeneous group which includes diseases of the heart and arteries. These increases are mainly due to more accurate diagnosis, certification and classification, and to a small extent to the fact that there has been an increase in the higher age groups.

Tuberculosis.

In 1943 there were 18 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the figures for 1942 were 16 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary, The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is .87 per 1,000 population; for the Durham County the Death Rate is .68 and for England and Wales is .54. We have now on our register 231 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 347 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This disease "The White Scourge" is one where we can claim some progress. The average number of deaths for this area in the years 1918-1920 was over 40. In the years 1851 - 1855 a Standardised Death Rate from Tuberculosis per million in England and Wales was 3.638. By 1938 this had dropped to one sixth. We have, however, far to go before we can claim to have this disease under control and there are signs that the disease has gained ground since the war began. The deaths from Tuberculosis for England and Wales showed a big increase in 1940-41. There was also an increased incidence of new cases. 42,500 cases were notified in 1943 compared with 34,930 in 1939. Tuberculosis is now the foremost Public Health problem, with more deaths from this than from any other infectious disease and these deaths are in our most productive age groups (15-45). A tuberculosis case is a danger to the family, friends, and work-mates, and it has been estimated that 50% of the cases in young adults died within 5 years. Many of these deaths are preventable with the adequate method of control, e.g. as in Saskatchewan. The following are the essential principles:—

1. Segregation of all cases; anything short of this is a "snare and delusion". The average stay in a Sanatorium for all types is 12 - 13 months.
2. Educational.
3. Adequate diagnostic facilities. A beginning has been made at Newcastle by the formation of a Mass Radiology Department to detect early Tuberculosis in cases who do not feel themselves ill enough for medical attention.
4. Elimination of Bovine Tuberculosis; by frequent inspection, vaccination, etc.
5. Possibilities of immunisation. Experiments were being carried on in Norway before the war.

Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with which the Durham County Council has an agreement.

The majority of such specimens are examined free of cost to both practitioners and patients.

202 specimens were examined during 1943. These are exclusive of specimens examined at County Dispensaries, Hospitals and Sanatoria.

Bacteriological Examinations from Blaydon District, 1943.

ENTERIC FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA			TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ::			* MISCELL- ANEOUS			TOTALS		
Serological Exams.																		
Positive		Negative	Inconclusive															
Typh- osus	Para- typh- osus B.			P	N	I	P	N	P	N	P	N	I	P	N	I		
—	—	1	—	12	53	-	8	69	13	42	-	4	-	33	169	-		

P - Positive.

N - Negative.

I - Inconclusive.

:: These are the Tuberculosis specimens taken at County Dispensaries, Hospitals and Sanatoria.

*This section comprises examinations for *Brucella Abortus*, *Haemolytic Streptococci*, Enteric Groups, which have been specially approved by the County Medical Officer.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Priestman Collieries provide two ambulances, and the Consett Iron Company provides one ambulance for the transport of accidents and cases of sudden illness, etc., occurring among their employees. There are also two public ambulances in the district and one provided by the Council.

The Conjoint Hospital Committee for Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham provides one Ambulance for the transport of infectious diseases.

District Nursing.

The District Nursing throughout the Blaydon area is carried on most efficiently by State Registered Nurses, who are appointed by the various Nursing Associations, which are maintained by voluntary effort.

Subscriptions are made by the majority of workmen, who allow deductions from their wages; generous donations are given by the many collieries' benevolent funds and well-wishers in the district; while grants are made through the Durham County Nursing Association and the Public Assistance Committee.

The names of the various associations, together with the details of nursing, are as follows:-

	Association.	Nurses	Cases	Home Visits	Surgery Attendances
1—ROWLANDS GILL	Spennings, Victoria Garesfield & Rowlands Gill District Nursing Association	2	829	4474	2764
2—WINLATON	Winlaton and District Nursing Association	1	158	3002	—
3—CHOPWELL	Chopwell District Nursing Association	1	239	2006	—

The Spennings, Victoria Garesfield and Rowlands Gill District Nursing Association provides and maintains one ambulance, which, during 1943, made 295 journeys.

Hospital Services.

Infectious Diseases. The Conjoint Infectious Diseases Hospital at Norman's Riding, Winlaton, serves the needs of the Blaydon district, besides admitting similar cases from the Ryton and Whickham Urban Districts.

In the event of Smallpox occurring in the district, the Joint Hospital Committee has made provision for such cases to be treated at Howdon Bank Hospital under the County Smallpox Scheme.

During the year 56 cases of Scarlet Fever, 28 cases of Diphtheria, 2 cases of Erysipelas, 4 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 1 case of Dysentery, and 1 case of Measles were admitted from this area.

Tuberculosis. Durham County Council has provided various sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculous cases throughout the county; the number of beds available for this purpose is 538.

The nearest tuberculosis dispensary is at Whickham (two and a half miles distant).

General. The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, receives the greater proportion of medical and surgical cases from the Blaydon distpict.

Midwifery and Gynaecology. Of those midwifery and gynaecological cases sent to hospital, most of them find their way to the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital and to the Gynaecological Department of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

Venereal Disease. The County Council has an agreement whereby such cases are treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, City Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases.

During the year 707 cases of Infectious Disease occurred. Measles accounting for 523 cases.

ENTERIC. There were no cases of Enteric Fever, (as in 1942).

SMALLPOX.

There have been no cases notified since April, 1928. This might lead to a drop in the percentage of the vaccinated and a danger of another outbreak should a case be introduced. In 1925 we had 438 cases and in 1926, 393.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 61 cases with no deaths. The incidence rate is 2.1 per 1,000 population, for England and Wales it is 3.1. We had a peak in 1924 when we had 296 cases, and again in 1934 when we had 189.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 28 cases of Diphtheria with one death, giving a death rate of .035 per 1000 population. This compares with 41 cases and 3 deaths in 1942. The death rate for England and Wales is .03. The highest incidence recorded in the last 25 years was in the year 1937 when there were 174 cases with 17 deaths. In each of the years, 1935, 1936 and 1938, we had over a 100 cases.

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION.

Active immunisation of the children of this area began in 1936. This is carried out by giving the child 2 injections with an interval of one month. During 1943, 724 children under 5 and 924 under 14 were immunised.

Total Immunisation to date.

0 — 4 years inclusive,	1658	= 75·57%
5 — 14 „ „	3461	= 67·7%

This does not include all the children immunised by private arrangement. This percentage of immunised children compares favourably with most areas in England and Wales.

We appreciate the co-operation of Durham County Council who allowed us the use of the clinics at Chopwell and Rowlands Gill.

Doubt is still held by some as to the value of immunisation, for some immunised children still get Diphtheria and even die from this disease. I wish to point out that the process of immunisation does not guarantee a 100% protection but I will prove that an immunised child has much less chance of getting the disease and far less chance of dying from Diphtheria, should it become infected. Our own small district shows this; in 1941 there were 53 cases of Diphtheria with 5 deaths, 3 of the cases were immunised and none of these died. In 1942 there were 41 cases, 10 of these were immunised of which none died. In 1943 3 of the cases had been immunised and none of these died. In order to forestall the assertion that fallacies may occur in the statistics of a small area I will quote further figures.

England and Wales — There are now nearly 5 million immunised children and over 3 million not immunised. This gives 56% of the children under 15 years. If immunisation was useless we would expect 5 deaths among the immunised to 3 deaths among the non-immunised but we have 29 deaths among the non-immunised to every death among the immunised.

Scotland — Immunised children showed 1 death in 163 cases, non-immunised children had 1 death in every 18 cases.

New York — This town had an intensive campaign to extinguish Diphtheria by immunisation. In 1943, there were 281 cases with 16 deaths (in 1942 there were only 7 deaths). This town, with a much smaller population than at present, had

an average of 14,282 cases per year in the period 1910 - 1919. Six large districts of this town have had no deaths from Diphtheria for a period of 5 - 8 years.

London County, which has less than 4 million population, had (in 1943) 1,813 cases with 51 deaths.

MEASLES.

There were 523 cases with 4 deaths compared with 116 cases with 1 death in 1942. The 1939 Order made Measles a notifiable disease. In the years 1917 - 1919, when Measles was previously notifiable, we had an average of just under 600 cases per year. Measles is a disease practically limited to children and nearly all the deaths occur in those under 5 years and it is therefore preferable to give the death rate as 1.82 per 1,000 children under 5 rather than .14 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is .02 per 1,000 population. No local facilities are available for giving serum as a method of treatment and the value of this is problematic.

WHOOPING COUGH.

55 cases of Whooping Cough occurred and no deaths. This compares with 298 cases and 8 deaths in 1941. Whooping Cough, as Measles, kills chiefly the very young. Prophylaxis is being tried privately but has not proved as satisfactory as in Diphtheria.

ERYSIPELAS.

10 cases were notified with no deaths.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

4 cases were notified and no deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

1 case was notified.

SCABIES.

The treatment is being satisfactorily carried out at the First Aid Post by Miss Todd and her assistants. The disease has diminished greatly in its incidence but the danger still remains.

Details of Treatment—

Treatments at First Aid Post	...	2779
Cases involved ...	...	619

I have received the following Report from the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply. No alteration took place in the sources of supply from those existing in former years. The supply in the western part of the district and Winlaton is obtained from Durham County Water Board, and in the eastern district from Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. The water is of good quality, continuous and plentiful, with the exception of the higher parts of the Winlaton area where the pressure is inadequate and where, at times, the flow is only intermittent. The attention of the Durham County Water Board has been drawn to the condition prevailing here.

Closet Accommodation. In the district there are 7,536 water closets, 482 ash-closets and 157 ash pit privies. No alteration has been carried out in the course of the year.

Household Refuse Collection and Disposal. This work is carried out by direct labour, except at Barlow and Coalburns, where there is a small number of houses and the work is done by contract.

At the end of the year there were operating three 3 ton Vulcan Wagons, three horses and vehicles.

The scavenging has been carried out very satisfactorily. In the west part of the district all ash-bins are emptied twice each week, and ash-closets and ashpits once each week. In the east part of the district the majority of the ash-bins are emptied twice each week, the remainder, together with ash-closets and ashpits, once each week.

Disposal of Household Refuse is carried out at Blaydon, Stampley Moss, High Spenn and Chopwell tips.

At Blaydon and Stampley Moss tipping is controlled and men are employed on the other tips to keep them in an orderly condition and prevent fires.

Salvage. During the month of August a Book Drive was organised which resulted in the collection of 59,275 books, periodicals and newspapers. Of these, 6,200 good class books were sent to the Forces, 100 to Hospitals and 100 to Libraries. The remainder were judged unfit for any of these purposes and

were disposed of as Salvage. The weight, 11 tons 15 cwts., is included in the figures below. The target set for this Drive was 57,500.

There is not a separate collection of salvage, all salvage is collected at the same time as household refuse. 3 trailers are provided, one for each Vulcan Wagon.

During the year the collection and disposal of salvage continued, resulting in the collection of:—

110 tons	$5\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	of Paper.
7 "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	Rags.
14 "	$3\frac{3}{8}$ "	Bones.
46 "	$11\frac{1}{2}$ "	Metals.
123 "	18 "	Kitchen Waste.
2 "	16 "	Rubber.
<hr/>		
Total	305 tons	$\frac{1}{8}$ cwt.

Salvage Yield per 1,000 population.

Month	Paper (cwts)	Rags (lbs.)	Bones (lbs.)	Metals (cwts)	Kitchen Waste (cwts)	Rubber (lbs.)	Sterling Income per 1000 popul'tn
January	7	34	39	1	11	—	4.7
February	8	84	55	7	10	107	5.7
March ...	3	93	100	3	12	—	3.4
April ...	6	—	49	1	9	107	2.8
May ...	8	117	121	12	9	—	6.2
June ...	4	—	129	2	6	—	2.3
July ...	6	—	152	—	4	—	2.9
August ...	5	140	148	2	4	—	3.2
September	9	—	76	—	4	—	4.3
October	7	—	107	—	6	—	2.7
November	5	94	79	2	6	—	3.4
December	7	—	86	1	5	—	2.8

The following table shows the average yield per month compared with that of the years 1941 and 1942.

	Paper (cwts)	Rags (lbs.)	Bones (lbs.)	Metals (cwts)	Kitchen Waste (cwts)	Rubber (lbs.)	Sterling Income per 1000 popul'tn
1941	6	36	36	7	10	—	3.9
1942	8.25	66.3	68.5	9	11.2	45.2	5.35
1943	6.25	46.83	95.08	2.58	7.16	17.83	3.7

Shops and Offices. It has been deemed advisable to defer alterations in shops until the termination of the war.

Smoke Abatement. No observations were taken during the year.

Camping Sites. There are no camping sites in the area.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There are no swimming baths or pools in the area.

Picture Halls. There are nine picture halls in the area and generally it was found that they were kept in a clean condition, and that the sanitary accommodation was in good order.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The contract with the Durham County Council for the services of their Rat Officer at our tips and sewage works was renewed, and throughout the year regular visits were made with satisfactory results.

Infestation Order, 1943. To comply with a direction of the Ministry of Food, a survey of the District was carried out to determine what parts were subject to Reservoir Major and Minor types of infestation by rats. The result of the survey together with a map showing the degree of infestation were forwarded to the Ministry. One Major and 2 Minor infestations were dealt with and resulted in the destruction of approx. 200 rats.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. 3 Council houses and 6 Private houses were disinfested. Each of the Council houses received 2 treatments and in two of these cases the condition of the flock bedding was such that the Sanitary Inspector advised destruction which was agreed to by the tenants. One private house received 3 treatments and five received 1.

Other Infestations. The floor of one house was found to be badly infested by the furniture beetle. The floor was sprayed on 3 occasions during May and June to combat the infestation. The tenant was advised how to protect her furniture which was new and likely to be attacked. Notice was served on the owner to relay the floor.

Factories and Workshops During the year, new and up-to-date Sanitary Accommodation and other welfare facilities were provided at one factory.

Bake-Houses. Visits were made to the five bake-houses in the district, and they were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

Housing. A number of houses were inspected and informal action taken. Essential repairs were executed.

Schools. At one school the trough closet was replaced by modern conveniences.

Milk Supply.

(a) Milk & Dairies' Order, 1926.

Visits were made to cow-sheds and milk-shops in the area, and generally the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Applications for renewal of licences to sell graded milk in the Council's area under the above Order were made as follows:-

Pasteurised Milk—2 Dealers' Licences.

1 Supplementary Licence.

Certified Milk—1 Dealers' Licence.

As the Council declines to penalise anyone who wishes to supply graded milk, the licences were granted without payment of fees.

Three farms in the area are producing Accredited Milk.

Meat and other Foods. Inspections of premises where food is sold, prepared or manufactured for sale were made.

The following quantity of food, found to be unsound, was voluntarily surrendered and so disposed of to prevent it being used for the food of man:—

Corned Beef	...	48 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Luncheon Meat	...	150 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Chopped Ham	...	120 "
Pork Tongue	...	6 "
Ox Tongue	...	6 "
Tongue	...	2 "
Pork Sausage Meat	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Brisket Beef	..	4 "
Casserole Steak	.	7 "

Minced Beef	...	2 tins.
Meat Loaf	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pork Loaf	...	12 "
Picnic Roll	...	20 "
Prepared Meals	...	2 tins.
Hot Pot	...	1 lb.
Beef Stew	...	1 lb.
Meat & Vegetable Stew	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Morrel Snack	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Soup	...	7 tins.
Bacon	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Sausage Meat	...	8 "
Grade 1 Salmon	...	8 tins.
Grade 3 Salmon	...	14 tins.
Sardines	...	5 tins.
Fish Roll	...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Herrings	...	4 tins.
Pilchards	...	1 tin.
Crawfish	...	1 tin.
Butter	...	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
Cheese	...	14 lbs.
Eggs	...	57
Evaporated Milk	...	80 tins.
Condensed Milk	...	121 tins.
Household Milk	...	1 tin.
Brown Loaves	...	28 doz.
Prunes	...	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Barley	...	120 "
Beans	..	10 "
Split Peas	...	30 "
Lentils	...	32 "
Rice Custard Powder	...	50 pkts.
Cremola Custard Powder	...	235 pkts.
Rolled Oats	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sweets	...	5 lbs.
Pickled Cabbage	...	5 jars.
Jam	...	8 lbs.
Tomato Ketchup	...	29 jars.
Sauce	...	37 jars.
Sauce	...	9 bottles.
Baked Beans	...	89 tins.
Apples	...	29 "
Grapefruit	...	7 "
Peas	...	11 "
Carrots	...	2 "
Tomatoes	...	7 "

Peaches	...	2 tins.
Plums	...	35 tins.

Slaughter Houses. Since the introduction of centralised slaughtering, no slaughtering has been carried out in the area.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Housing —Structural Defects remedied	...	58
Foul Conditions	...	12
Water services repaired	...	11

Drainage —New drains laid and tested	...	18
New inspection chambers built	...	4
Vent Shaft fixed	...	1
Defective yard paving repaired	...	2
Other drainage faults	...	22

Sanitary Conveniences—

Trough closets replaced by water closets	11
Water closet defects remedied	17
Ash closets converted into water closets	—
New water closets provided (replacements)	—
Defective ash bins replaced	52
Ashpits and privy defects remedied	—
Other nuisances	2

Infectious Diseases—

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease ...	97
Number of lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	100

Details of Houses in the District.

Blaydon	...	2022
Stella	...	174
Winlaton	...	1945
Barlow	...	82
High Spen	...	719
Rowlands Gill	...	753
Victoria Garesfield & Highfield	...	496
Lintzford	...	24
Chopwell	...	1363
Blackhall Mill	...	272
Winlaton Mill	...	357

**Cases of Infectious Diseases notified
during the year 1943.**

DISEASE.			Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital at Normans Riding.	Total Deaths
Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	61	56	—
Diphtheria	...	...	28	28	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2	—	—
Pneumonia (Lobar)	...	...	11	—	—
Pneumonia (influenzal)	...	...	6	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	10	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	523	1	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	55	—	—
C. S. M.	...	...	4	4	—

Analysis of Cases into Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	3 - 4 Years	4 - 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 - 15 Years	15 - 20 Years	20 - 35 Years	35 - 45 Years	45 - 65 Years	65 Yrs. & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	4	6	8	31	8	2	2				61
Diphtheria	1		1	1	6	5	9	6		1		30
Enteric Fever												
Puerperal Pyrexia	...								2				2
Pneumonia							4	2	2	6	3	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1												1
Erysipelas								2	1	6	1	10
Dysentery					1							1
Whooping Cough	...	6	7	5	7	25		1					56
Measles	47	60	92	68	220	4	1		1	1		523
Cerebro-spin. Meningitis					1		2			1			4

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1				1				
5		1	3	1				1
15	5	5	2		3	3		1
25	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	
35	3	4	1		2	1	1	
45		3			3			
55	2	1		1	2		1	1
65 and upwards	1	1				1	1	
Totals ...	16	20	7	4	11	7	4	3

Ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to total
tuberculous deaths = 3 : 25.

**THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES OF
DEATH DURING 1943.**

CAUSES OF DEATH			MALES	FEMALES
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	—	—
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	1	—
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	10	6
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	3	1
8	Syphilitic diseases	...	1	—
9	Influenza	...	4	2
10	Measles	...	3	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—
12	Acute Encephalitis	...	2	1
13	Cancer	...	23	23
14	"	...		
15	"	...		
16	"	...		
17	Diabetes	...	2	1
18	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	18	13
19	Heart Diseases	...	33	40
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	4	5
21	Bronchitis	...	24	8
22	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	12	9
23	Other Respiratory diseases	...	3	—
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	1	1
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	1	1
26	Appendicitis	...	—	—
27	Other digestive diseases	...	7	2
28	Nephritis	...	6	1
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	1
30	Other Maternal causes	...	—	—
31	Premature Birth	...	1	2
32	Congenital Debility, Malformations, etc.	...	2	4
33	Suicide	...	2	1
34	Road Traffic Accidents	...	1	2
35	Other Violent Causes	...	7	2
36	All other causes	...	13	15
ALL CAUSES —			184	142

Total Number of Deaths - 326.

